

Supporting Information

Constructing Highly-Sensitive Ratiometric Nanothermometer Based on Indirect Thermally Coupled Levels

Yubin Wang^a, Lei Lei^{a}, Enyang Liu^a, Yao Cheng^{*,b}, Shiqing Xu^a*

Experimental

1. Synthesis Materials

All chemicals were of analytical grade and were used as received without further purification. Deionized water was used throughout. Erbium acetate hydrate ($\text{Er}(\text{Ac})_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 99.9%), ytterbium acetate tetrahydrate ($\text{Yb}(\text{Ac})_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 99.9%), yttrium acetate hydrate ($\text{Y}(\text{Ac})_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 99.9%), sodium acetate ($\text{NaAc} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 99.995%), ammonium fluoride (NH_4F , $\geq 98\%$), 1-octadecene (ODE, 90%) and oleic acid (OA, 90%) were supplied by Sigma Aldrich Company. Cyclohexane, methanol and absolute ethanol were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Company.

2. Synthesis of $\text{NaErF}_4:10\text{Yb}$ core NPs.

$\text{Er}(\text{Ac})_3$ (0.72 mmol), $\text{Yb}(\text{Ac})_3$ (0.08mmol) and NaAc (0.8 mmol) were added into a 50 mL three-necked bottle containing 8 mL OA. The mixture was heated at 155 °C for 30 min to remove water from the solution. Then 12 mL ODE was quickly added to the above solution and the resulted mixture was heated at 150 °C for another 30 min to form a clear solution, and then cooled down to room temperature. Afterwards, 8 mL methanol solution containing NH_4F (3 mmol) was added and the solution was stirred at 60 °C for 30 min. After the methanol was evaporated, the solution was further heated at 290 °C under N_2 for 120 min and then cooled down to room temperature.

The products were precipitated by addition of ethanol, collected by centrifugation, washed with methanol and ethanol for three times, and finally re-dispersed in 4 mL cyclohexane.

3. Synthesis of NaErF₄:10Yb@NaYF₄ core-shell NPs.

Y(Ac)₃ (0.8 mmol) and NaAc (0.8 mmol) was added into a 50 mL three-necked bottle containing OA (8 mL). The mixture was heated at 150 °C for 30 min to remove water from the solution. A solution of ODE (12 mL) was then quickly added and the resulted mixture was heated at 150 °C for another 30 min to form a clear solution, and then cooled down to 80 °C. Thereafter, the pre-prepared NaErF₄:10Yb core NCs in 2 mL cyclohexane was added to the above solution and kept at 110 °C for 40 min. After the removal of cyclohexane, 8 mL methanol solution containing NH₄F (3 mmol) was added and the solution was stirred at 60 °C for 30 min. After the methanol was evaporated, the solution was further heated at 290 °C under N₂ for 120 min, and finally cooled down to room temperature.

4.Characterizations

The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the samples were recorded by Bruker D8 Advance X-ray diffraction using Cu-K α (1.5405Å) radiation. The morphologies of the products were studied using an FEI Tecnai G2 F20 S-WTINE transmission electron microscope (TEM, operated at 200kV). Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS)-mapping analysis was performed by JEM ARM200F at 200 kV. TEM specimens were prepared by directly drying a drop of a dilute cyclohexane dispersion solution of the products on the surface of a carbon coated copper grid. Photoluminescence properties were recorded on a PL3-211-P spectrometer (HORIBA JOBIN YVON, America) assembled with xenon lamp (450 W). Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectra of the NCs were measured on a Nicolet FTIR spectrometer using the KBr method.

Table S1. Comparison of temperature sensitivities of different reported thermally coupled levels based temperature sensing probes.

Materials	Temperature range (K)	S_a -max(K ⁻¹)	S_r -max(%K ⁻¹)	Ref.
YVO ₄ :Nd ³⁺ @SiO ₂	299-331	0.0021	0.4	S1
Dy-MOF	298-473	0.000785	0.42	S2
CaWO ₄ :Yb ³⁺ ,Ho ³⁺	300-690	0.0205	0.5	S3
NaYF ₄ :Yb ³⁺ , Nd ³⁺ GC	323-573	0.002	1.05	S4
ZnO–CaTiO ₃ :Yb ³⁺ ,Er ³⁺	300-700	0.0105	1.16	S5
Sr ₂ YF ₇ :Yb ³⁺ ,Tm ³⁺ GC	303-663	0.003	1.16	S6
NaYF ₄ :Yb ³⁺ ,Er ³⁺	160-300	/	1.20	S7
NaBiF ₄ :Yb ³⁺ ,Er ³⁺	303-483	0.0057	1.24	S8
BaMoO ₄ :Tm ³⁺ ,Yb ³⁺	298-498	0.103	1.36	S9
Ca ₃ La ₆ Si ₆ O ₂₄ :Yb ³⁺ ,Er ³⁺	293-573	0.00391	1.4	S10
BiVO ₄ :Yb ³⁺ ,Er ³⁺	298-873	0.00612	1.58	S11
NaYbF ₄ :Tm ³⁺	298-778	0.0002	1.8	S12
Ba ₃ La(PO ₄) ₃ :Yb ³⁺ ,Tm ³⁺	303-503	0.000131	2.11	S13
NaErF ₄ :10Yb@NaYF ₄	295-393	0.039	3.76	This work

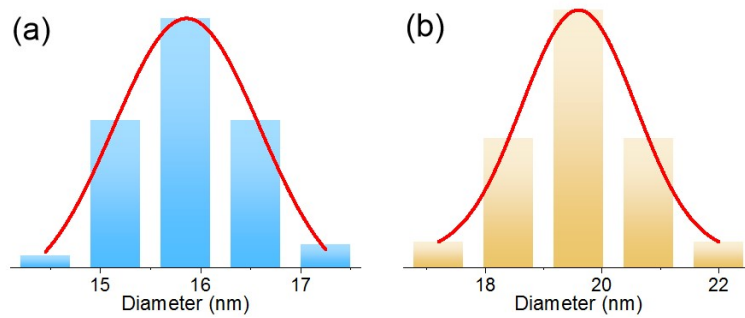


Fig. S1. Size distributions of the as-prepared NaErF₄:10Yb core (a) and NaErF₄:10Yb@NaYF₄ core/shell NPs (b).

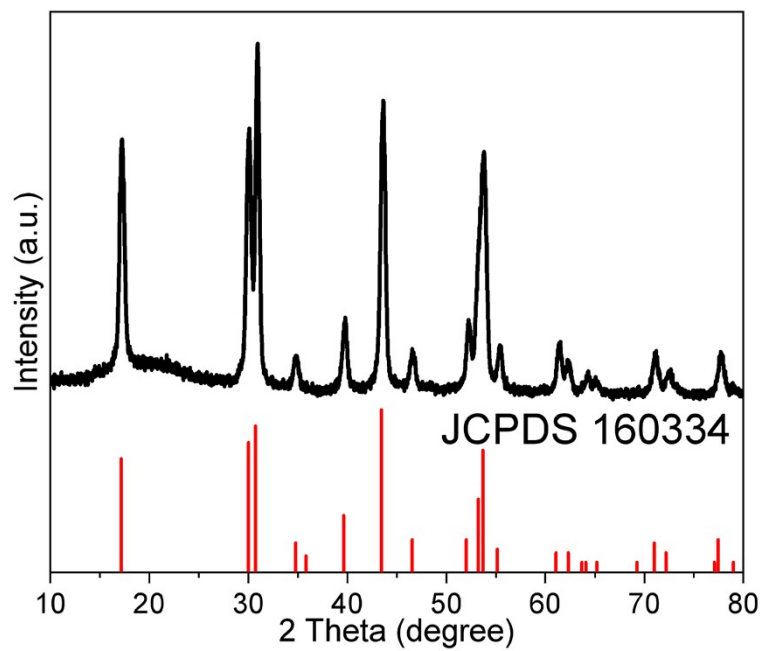


Fig. S2. XRD pattern of the NaErF₄:10Yb@NaYF₄ core/shell NPs.

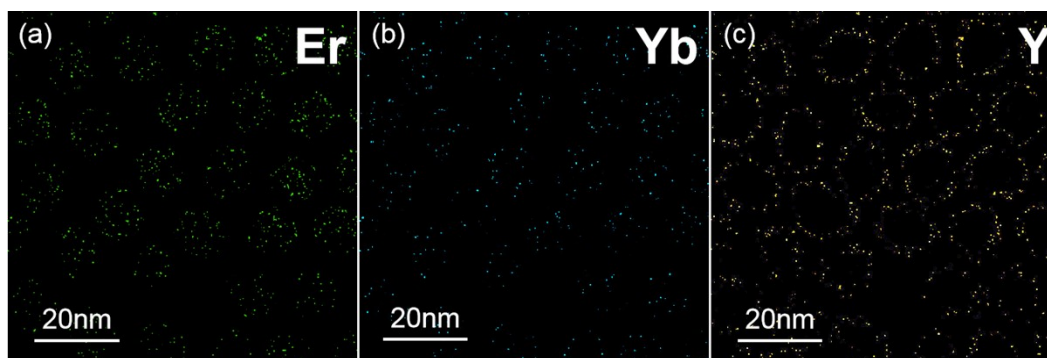


Fig. S3. EDS mapping results of Er (a), Yb (b) and Y (c) elements of the NaErF₄:10Yb@NaYF₄ NCs.

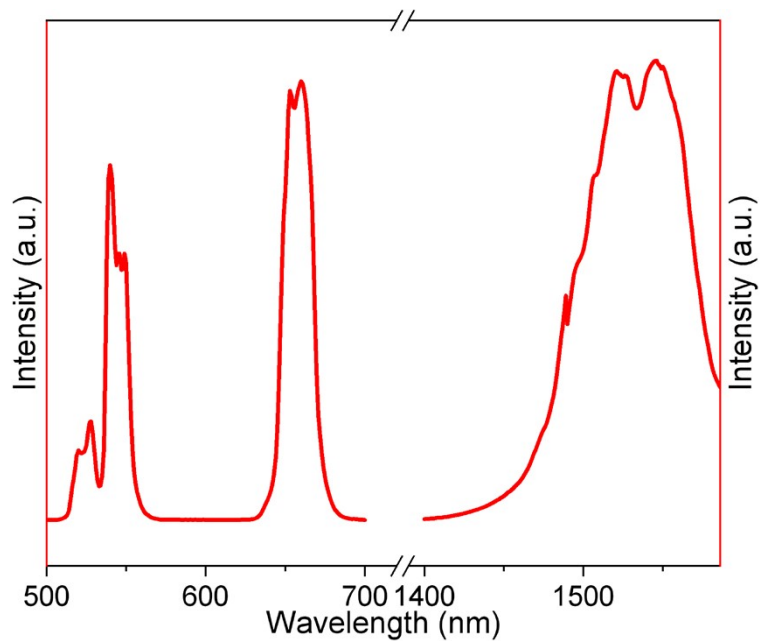


Fig. S4. NaErF₄:10Yb@NaYF₄ core/shell NCs under 980 nm laser excitation at room temperature.

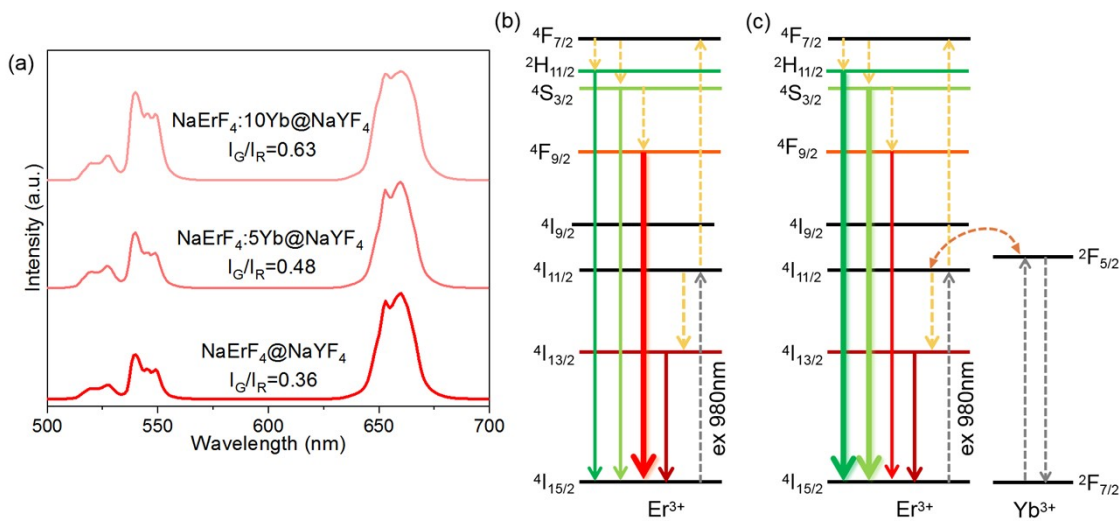


Fig. S5. UC emission spectra of the NaErF₄:Yb@NaYF₄ NCs with different Yb³⁺ doping content under 980 nm laser excitation (a). Proposed energy transfer processes for the NaErF₄@NaYF₄ (b) and NaErF₄:10Yb@NaYF₄ (c) NCs under 980 nm laser excitation.

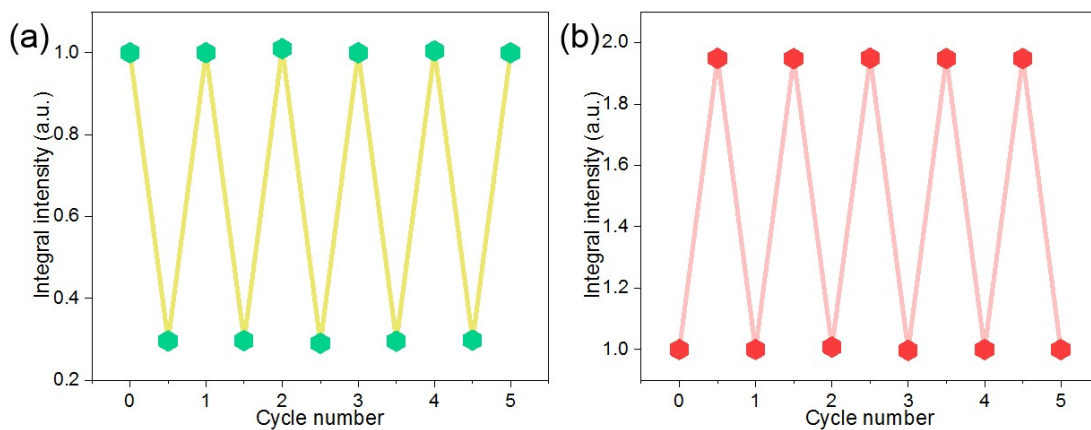


Fig. S6 Repeated integrated emission intensity variations of the 540 nm (a) and 1527 nm (b) in NaErF₄: 10Yb@NaYF₄ core/shell NCs at 293K and 393K.

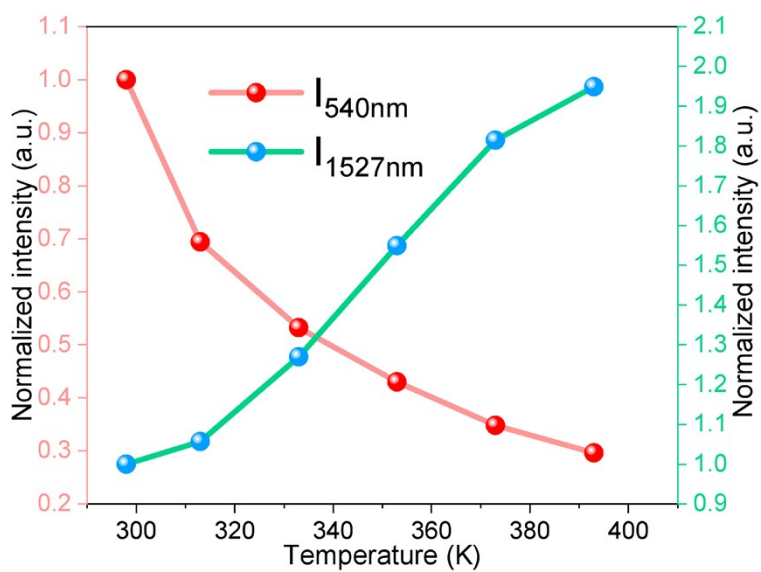


Fig. S7. Normalized integral emission intensity variations vs temperature under 808nm.

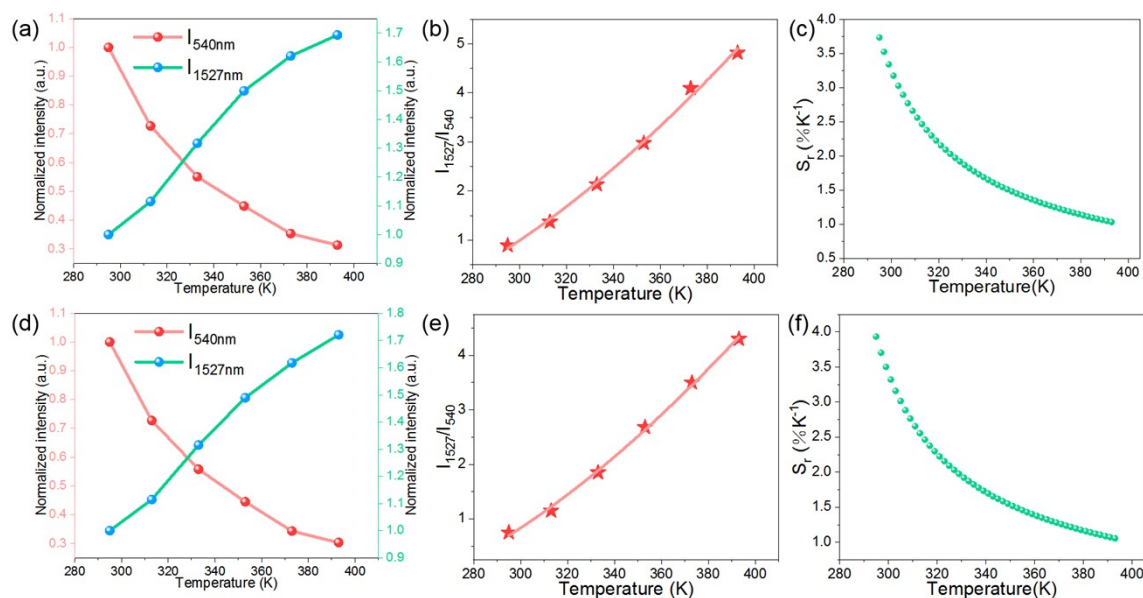


Fig. S8. Temperature-dependent integral emission intensity variations (a), FIR of I_{1527} to I_{540} versus temperature (b), calculated S_r (c) of the $\text{NaErF}_4@\text{NaYF}_4$ NCs. Temperature-dependent integral emission intensity variations (d), FIR of I_{1527} to I_{540} versus temperature (e), calculated S_r (f) of the $\text{NaErF}_4:5\text{Yb}@\text{NaYF}_4$ NCs.

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